

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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MORE NEW CITIZENS

Appropriation for the Work is Well
Nigh Exhausted—Commis-
sioner Appointed.

The first active business in the Federal
Courts of Hawaii was transacted yester-
day when Judge Estee took up the cases
of a number of applicants for naturaliza-
tion papers. Owing to the condition of
the Federal courtrooms, Judge Estee took
advantage of the courtesy of Judge Hum-
phreys and held court in the Circuit
court room.

Naturalization matters were the only
ones considered and six new citizens were
examined and received their papers. They
were: Sydney C. V. Turner, a native of
London; J. W. Luning, who also holds
from London; Henry Cobb Adams, the
Kaneohe school teacher, who is likewise
a native Londoner; John Bush, a school
teacher of Kailua; and John Walker, both
of whom claim London as their birth-
place, and Thomas McTigue, who was
born in Ireland.

A number of members of the Honolulu
bar were also admitted to the bar of the
court on paying a fee of \$3. W. A. Hen-
shall was one of the applicants and it de-
veloped that he was not a citizen at all,
though he had taken out his first papers
in California some years ago, but had not
been long enough a resident of the islands
to complete the period necessary for
naturalization. In his case Judge Estee
issued a special order, admitting him to
practice, but he wanted a citizen's rights
and that some of the admiralty matters
will come before it.

Judge Estee will hold court daily here-
after. Today he will take up a number of
applications for writs of habeas corpus,
and it is likely that within the next week
or so the court will be running regularly
and that some of the admiralty matters
will come before it.

Judge Estee's courtroom is still but half
completed, and it was stated yesterday
that the appropriation for its completion
is well nigh exhausted and it may be
some time before the room is in shape
for business. The workmen are putting
up the partition which is to cut off the
courtroom from the clerk's office, and it
is said that the appropriation is so low
that it will be exhausted by the time that
partition is completed, leaving nothing
for the building of the bench or the ar-
rangement or furnishing of the room or
the clerk's office.

NEELY IS A DEPUTY MARSHAL.

A. W. Neely was yesterday appointed a
Deputy United States Marshal by Mar-
shal Ray. Mr. Neely was for some time
connected with the custom house and later
has been doing some excellent work
for the Board of Health.

Marshal Ray said yesterday in regard
to the matter of the appointment of H. J.
Metz as deputy marshal for the island of
Hawaii, that he was satisfied of the
citizenship of Mr. Metz. He had had good
endorsements and was a competent man.
He was an American and had made a
good record in Cuba during the war.

Miss Ray, Marshal Ray's daughter, will
be one of the deputies under Chief Deputy
B. R. Hendry, who will have the direc-
tion of the office work. The places of
deputies on Maui and Kauai have not yet
been filled. There are a number of appli-
cants for these positions whose names are
under consideration.

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

W. J. Robinson has been appointed
United States Commissioner by Judge Es-
tee, and yesterday he appeared in court
and occupied the official stenographer's
seat. Mr. Robinson will have charge of
the bankruptcy work, in all likelihood,
although there is little of that class of
work necessary in the islands. He will
also be the committing magistrate for
the United States District Court.

News of Col. H. C. Cochrane.

Colonel Henry Clay Cochrane, com-
mandant of the Marine Barracks at
Boston, has been ordered to China to
take command of the United States
marine forces in that country. He will
start immediately for San Francisco
and will take passage on the Army
transport Warren, scheduled to leave
there on the 16th of August. Colonel
Cochrane has a distinguished Civil
War record, having been frequently
mentioned in reports for his bravery and
judgment. He is well known here hav-
ing been stationed in Honolulu for a
long time.

KING HUMBERT ASSASSINATED

Victim of the Anarchist Plotters.

ITALY'S SOVEREIGN KILLED WHILE DRIVING FROM A PUBLIC FUNCTION

The Prince of Naples Succeeds With the Title of Victor
Emanuel Third—Pope Celebrates Mass
For King's Soul.

MONZA, July 29.—King Humbert was
shot and almost instantly killed at 10:45
tonight by an anarchist who gave the
name of Angelo Bressi. He died at 11:30.
The assassin boldly proclaimed himself
an anarchist from Tuscany and cynically
avowed his guilt of the crime.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A cable to the
Sun from Rome says: The leading Milan
newspaper, the Corriere della Sera, thus
describes the assassination of King Hum-
bert: The King took his place on the
platform amid the tumultuous cheering
of the people. He wore civilian attire
and appeared in excellent health and spi-
rits. In distributing the prizes His Majes-
ty made a speech which he concluded by
saying: "It gives me great pleasure to
be among my own people after so long
an absence from Monza."

These, as it proved, were the last words
King Humbert uttered publicly. The dis-
tribution of prizes ended at 10:30 o'clock,
and on leaving the platform the King en-
tered the first of two four-wheeled court
carriages that were waiting and sat on
the right of Lieut. Gen. Penzio Bagliu-
chi, chief aid. As the carriage began to
move the members of the various gymnastic
societies gathered round and cheered the
King enthusiastically. His Majesty, smiling
and acknowledging the demonstra-
tion, brought the carriage to a tempo-
rary halt. It was starting again when
three revolver shots rang out. The horses
were frightened and began to rear and
almost simultaneously the people saw
that the King had fallen to the ground
and an aid, bleeding from the neck and
breast.

The murderer was instantly recognized,
and the enraged people fell upon him with
the evident intention of killing him. He
was kicked, cuffed and beaten with canes
and would not have escaped alive if the
police and members of the fire brig-
ade had not rushed through the crowd
and seized the culprit. They formed a
cordon around him and conveyed him to
jail amid the execrations of the crowd.

In the meantime the King was taken
with all speed to the royal castle, while
the medical corps was sent to a local
hospital for surgeons. Before these could
reach the castle the King had died.
The body was borne tenderly up the
long flight of steps and carried into the
chamber and placed on the bed. The
King's eyes opened, but he gave no signs
of life. The Queen, who was seated in the
body of her husband alternately calling
to him in tones of anguish and praying
the doctors to tell her the truth. When
they were convinced that the King was
dead the Queen submitted to be led gen-
tly away. The surgeons then removed the
King's clothing and examined the
wounds. The Queen afterward returned
and kept vigil beside the body, praying
until a late hour.

Upon receiving the terrible news the
Archbishop of Milan hastened to Monza
and solemnly blessed the corpse.

MONZA, July 30.—Few details of the
crime are available. No special precau-
tions had been taken. Very few police
were in attendance, and only a small
guard of soldiers was keeping the
way clear for the carriage. The King,
amid the cheers of the crowd, came out
smiling, accompanied by his aid-de-camp,
Gen. Penzio Bagliuichi. He had entered
the carriage and was just driving off when
the revolver shots were fired in quick
succession. Some witnesses assert that
Bressi was seen just previously waving
his hands and cheering. The first shot
wounded the king in the neck, the second
in the chest, the third in the heart, and
the third broke the arm of the already
dying sovereign.

The crowd was stunned by the unex-
pected scene, but speedily a rush was
made toward the assassin. He did not
attempt to escape and was roughly treat-
ed until the carabinieri formed a cordon
and secured him from the fury of the
people.

An eye witness says that immediately
after the shots were fired, the King fell
back pressing his hand to his heart. He
was instantly supported by Gen. Bagliu-
chi, who told the coachman to drive with all
speed to the castle. The King exclaimed:
"It is nothing," but did not utter an-
other sound. Blood gushed from his
mouth.

The royal carriage covered the distance
between the gymnastic society clubhouse,
where the crime was committed, and the
royal villa at full speed, requiring but
three minutes. The King expired on the
way, and, although placed on a bed, was
dead when the doctors arrived.

When Queen Margherita arrived at the
villa it was still hoped that the King
would survive, and when the truth was
broken to her a heartrending scene en-
sued. Bursting into tears she exclaimed:
"It is the greatest crime of the century."
Humbert was good and faithful. No per-
son could have loved his people more. He
was one who bore ill-will to none.
When the Queen's mother arrived there
was another affecting scene.
The room where the embalming is pro-

ceeding is already filled with flowers.
The Queen herself placed a wreath on the
head and knelt and prayed beside the
body, and, in spite of the entreaties of
the Princes and Princesses, she refused
to quit the death chamber, which is in
charge of Count Jour, the late King's
aid-de-camp. The expression of the dead
King's face is tranquil and even smiling.
The corpse was blessed immediately after
death.

President Carnot of France shot
while driving at Lyons, June 24,
1894.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, Pre-
mier of Spain, shot at a Spanish
watering-place, August 8, 1897.

Empress of Austria, stabbed in
the back with a knife while walking
in Geneva, September 10, 1895.

President Borda of Uruguay, shot
down on the steps of the Capitol at
Montevideo, October 25, 1897.

Nasser-ed-Din, Shah of Persia,
killed by a native agitator as he
was leaving a mosque in Teheran,
May 1, 1896.

President Barrios of Guatemala,
assassinated by political opponents,
February 8, 1898.

King Humbert of Italy assassi-
nated, July 29, 1900.

ALL ITALY MOURNS THE DEAD RULER

ROME, July 30.—Thousands of tele-
grams have been received from all parts
of the country indicative of the deep
sorrow felt by the whole nation. Every-
where work was suspended today and the
bourses and theaters were closed. In the
principal cities the municipal authorities
are considering plans to honor the mem-
ory of the murdered monarch.

At Messina, a procession marched
through the streets cheering for the house
of Savoy and the young King. At Paler-
mo an imposing demonstration proceeded
in solemn silence to the municipal offices
to express the sorrow and indignation of
the population, after which a vast crowd
cheered the new King. There were simi-
lar demonstrations in other towns.

Telegrams from all the towns and vil-
lages of Italy show that all the country
deeply mourns the dead King. Every-
where flags are half-masted and shops are
closed. All garbion towns at noon salu-
ted the new King with the firing of a gun.
The municipal authorities of Milan half-
masted its flag and published a manifesto
condemning the horrible tragedy. The Bourse
was closed and not a shop is open.

POPE LEARNS OF THE KING'S DEATH

BRUSSELS, July 30.—A special dis-
patch from Rome says: Mr. Angelo di
Pietro, prefect of the Congregation of
the Council, took it upon himself to in-
form the Pope of the assassination of
King Humbert. He entered the chamber
of Leo at an early hour. The latter was
already awake.

The Cardinal cautiously first stated
that an attempt had been made upon the
life of the King, whereupon the Pope im-
mediately asked if the wound was dan-
gerous. The prelate replied, "Very dan-
gerous," but his anxious air was noticed
by the Pope, who at once divined the
truth. His emotion was such that he
was unable to speak for some time. When
his distress had passed he wished to leave
his bed and to celebrate mass for the re-
pose of the King's soul.

Later he summoned Cardinal Rampolla,
Papal secretary of state, whom he re-
quested to send a dispatch of condolence
to the Princess Clotilde, sister of the
Queen. The audiences fixed for today
were suspended.

The Pope today said mass for the re-
pose of the King's soul.

ASSASSIN BOASTS OF HIS BOLD CRIME

MONZA, July 30.—Angelo Bressi, the
assassin of King Humbert, boasts of his
crime and says he came from America to
kill the King. The assassin is strictly
guaranteed in prison. He continues to pre-
serve absolute indifference and took his
meal today without any sign of being
affected by his position. A second revol-
ver was found on the public street near
the gymnastic grounds.
Bressi had a narrow escape from death
at the hands of the enraged crowd. He
was attacked and was in a fair way to be
beaten to death when the soldiers rescued
him and took him to prison.
The assassin on reaching the guard-

room of the carabinieri, was in a pitiable
condition, his hands and arms being lac-
cerated and bloody and his clothes torn by
the angry crowd. R. paying to a quid, he
was blessed through his clenched teeth:
"Tell those I care from America on pur-
pose to kill Humbert. I have only just
escaped from America and hope no one
treats a day at Bologna, and then came
on to Milan."

A search made at his home at Prato
resulted in the finding of several compro-
miting letters from New York. One,
written to a woman, was dated June 25.
In this letter the writer asks whether all
is ready and expresses a hope that he will
soon return.

Bressi has been absent from Prato for
six or seven years. His parents live
there, and he has a brother in an Italian
infantry regiment.

In reference to the finding of another
revolver it is asserted that Bressi had
been seen in company with a young man
in the park at Monza, near where the
King was in the habit of riding.

Bressi, who appeared wakeful
and nervous but a little shifty, but
from that time he slept soundly until
yesterday. Bressi is young, tall and
energetic.

The assassin's name is variously given
as Angelo and Gaetano Bressi. He was
born in Prato November 10, 1869, and is a
weaver by trade. He had no accom-
plishments and that he committed the
crime because of his hatred of monarchi-
cal institutions. He reached Monza
July 24th.

PRINCE OF NAPLES SUCCEEDS TO THRONE

ROME, July 30.—The Prince of Naples,
who succeeds to the throne of Italy, was
born November 11, 1869, and entered the
army at an early age. He carried the
duchy of Salaparuta, daughter of the
Prince of Naples, who has no children.
The Prince, who will reign as Victor Em-
manuel III, is away on a yachting trip.
The Prince of Naples, who will reign as
Victor Emmanuel III, arrived here at noon
aboard his yacht, preceded by a torpedo-
boat, which had been sent in search of
him. The King started for Rome at 1
o'clock p. m.

LONDON, July 31.—A special dispatch
from Rome says: King Victor Emman-
uel III arrived at Rome today, unex-
pectedly. The dispatch added that the
young Queen fainted when she was in-
formed of the assassination of King Hum-
bert. The King and Queen started for
Monza immediately after reaching Brin-
disi.

MONZA, August 1.—The King and Queen
of Italy arrived here this evening. In the
middle of a touching demonstration of
welcome to King Victor Emmanuel, two
strangers cried "Viva l'Anarchia." They
were arrested and narrowly escaped
lynching at the hands of the furious
crowd.

An Eberfeld dispatch announces the
arrest there of Giuseppe Bernardi, ac-
cused of declaring that Emperor Wil-
helm's turn to be assassinated would
come. He denied the charge, but is be-
lieved to be an anarchist.

MONZA, August 2.—King Victor Em-
manuel III, upon arriving here, met his
mother, Queen Margherita, at the castle.
She fell into his arms weeping. The King
kissed her forehead and embraced her. Af-
terwards for an hour he, his mother and
his father, the King, received a number
of visitors. The King received the mem-
bers of the Cabinet, the audience lasting
an hour and a quarter. All the Minis-
ters, with the exception of the Ministers
of War and Justice, who are in Rome,
took the oath of allegiance.

LONDON, August 2.—A dispatch to the
Central News from Rome says it is re-
ported that the King and Queen have
been seen in the intention to assassinate
the King or Queen as they were pass-
ing through the town of
Lyon. A suspect from New York, whose
name has not been made public, has
been seen in the city. It is thought he
was the person who fired a gun at the
King's carriage at Monza. A minute
search has failed to discover Humbert's
will. The Quirinal will be searched for
the document, as it is almost certain he
left one.

ROME, July 31.—"King Victor Emman-
uel III, in ascending the throne, has to
perform the painful duty of announcing
to the country the awful calamity which
has violently cut short the valuable life
of King Humbert. The nation, wounded
in its sincere affection for the august
dead, and in a sincere feeling of devotion
and adhesion to the dynasty, while ex-
ecrating the criminal crime, will be plunged
into profound grief for the venerated

(Continued on Page 5.)

FOREIGNERS DEMAND THAT CHINA SHALL BE GRANTED SMALL MERCY

CHEFOO, July 19 (via Shanghai, August 2).—Public opinion and the for-
eign press at the treaty ports are alarmed at the possibility that the Chinese
would prevail upon the powers to consent to the establishment of peace
without inflicting punishment befitting the Chinese Government's crime.
Officials, persons engaged in commercial pursuits and missionaries of all na-
tionalities are remarkably united. They believe Peking should be destroyed
as an object lesson and that if the dynasty is continued it should be forced
to establish the capital at some accessible city, the Americans suggesting
Nankin. This is considered important as the Chinese believed that China
defeated the powers in 1860 because the capital remained intact. It is also
thought that guarantees to prevent excessive armament should be demanded
and that China should be compelled, publicly and definitely, to renounce the
fiction that the foreign Ministers are representatives of tributary powers.
There is a strong demand for unusual punishment, like the destruction of
the King's tomb.

The American and English missionaries advocate a program similar to
the foregoing.
All foreigners believe that the Chinese Government engineered the out-
break and is trying to call off its troops against the downfall of Tien-tsin and
the receipt of reports that the Powers are sending armies to China. A Ger-
man legation telegram saying that the bombardment of the legations ceased
on July 17th, supports this theory. The foreigners think that the ministers
who suffered should, if rescued, conduct the settlement with the Government
for the effect it would have on the populace.

An intensely bitter feeling prevails against Li Hung Chang. The papers
denounced the honor paid him at Hongkong and Shanghai and call him the
most corrupt anti-foreign official in China and express the belief that he pro-
poses to save China from the penalty of her acts by embroiling the powers.
The destruction of foreign property continues. United States Consul
Fowler estimates that the losses of the American missions amount to \$1,000,000.
The trade losses through the suspension of trade are enormous.

Chinese bring many stories of horrible outrages upon native Christians.
They have been murdered, tortured or compelled to renounce their religion.
Several have been skinned alive. Dr. Ting, a graduate of the American Col-
lege, refused to renounce Christianity after receiving 2,000 lashes.
A cable is being laid between Chefoo and Taku. The land line between
Chefoo and Shanghai is managed and operated by Chinamen, and is ineffic-
ient. The line is overcrowded with work, and business is in hopeless confusion.
Messages over the line are public property. There should be a cable be-
tween Chefoo and Shanghai so managed as to give satisfactory service.

THE ENVOYS STILL ALIVE

Authentic Message From Conger.

THE BRITISH, JAPANESE AND GERMAN MINISTERS ALSO SEND WORD.

The Allies Have Begun Their Advance on Peking to
Rescue the Imperiled Diplomats—Hundreds
Held as Hostages.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A cable to the
Sun dated Tien-tsin, July 27, 4 p. m.,
via Chefoo, July 30, and Shanghai,
July 31, 9:45 a. m., says: A courier
reached here from Peking today with
a dispatch addressed to Major Waller,
commander of the American marines.
These dispatches were dated July 21st,
and were from Minister Conger and
the representatives at Peking of the
British, Japanese and German Govern-
ments. There were also several private
messages, all of which corroborated the
previous reports. The courier also re-
iterated the statements as to the bad
condition of the roads to Peking and
the numbers of Chinese who lined the
way.

Minister Conger, in his note to Con-
sul Ragsdale, says: "Since 16th, by
agreement, there has been no firing.
We have provisions for several weeks,
but little ammunition. If they con-
tinue to shell us, as they have done, we
cannot hold out long and a complete
massacre will follow. I hope relief can
come soon. We are glad to hear of the
victory at Tien-tsin, but regret the ter-
rible cost. All safe and well."

This last refers to the Minister's
family. Sir Robert Hart, Imperial
Maritime Commissioner of Customs,
sent word to Commissioner Drew and
the customs staff that he and his fam-
ily were still safe. The missionaries
report that all Peking and Yung Chow
Americans and also the Walkers, Chap-
lains, Smith, Wyckoffs, Veritys, Hob-
art, Terry and Mackan are safe at Pe-
king. All mission property has been
destroyed. This Terry has previously
been reported killed at Tsanhuu. The
British officials decline to give out Sir
Claude MacDonald's message, saying
it is similar to that from the Japanese
Minister yesterday. The German mes-
sage is of the same tenor and adds that
the Chinese are keeping Minister von
Ketteler's body.

An undated message says: "Yester-
day under a flag of truce a messenger
brought a note from Yung Lu to Sir
Claude MacDonald, the British Minis-
ter, asking if he was willing to agree to
a truce. MacDonald replied that he
was willing, provided the Chinese
would cease shelling and not come near
the legations. Shelling has now ceased
and everything is quiet. There is plen-
ty of food in the shape of rice and
horses. The great danger is that the
defeated Chinese army from Tien-tsin
may enter the city. The Americans
made a gallant sortie on the night of
the 2d and hit the Chinese hard. Cap-
tain Myers of the American marines
was slightly wounded. Sir Claude Mac-

Donald, the British Minister, who was
formerly an army officer, is chief in
command of the defenses. It is reported
that the Chinese are anxious to ac-
cure the advice of Sir Robert Hart as
to their future policy."

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The forward
movement for the relief of the foreign
legations in Peking began Sunday,
July 29th. A message from Tien-tsin
on that date says the advance guard of
the Russians occupying the right flank
and the Japanese pushed to the river
without opposition. The expectation is
that the whole allied expeditionary
force, 26,000 men, would be on the
march by Tuesday, July 31st. Sixteen
hundred Americans and 2,300 British
are co-operating. It is supposed to fol-
low the river, using boats to carry
food, ammunition and artillery.

The telegraph office at Chefoo ap-
pears to be blocked and newspaper and
official telegrams are subject to indefi-
nite delays. Shanghai's correspondents
learn that Russians were defeated
north of New Chang and that a body
five thousand strong is endeavoring to
relieve the force besieged at Tsohi
Chow by 40,000 Chinese and numerous
guns. Four Russian steamers on the
Amur river are said to have been sunk
or damaged by the Chinese fire.

The Chinese military commanders at
Shanghai have formally notified the
foreign consuls there that the callen-
ments now proceeding are to provide
large forces for the protection of for-
eigners, and have expressed the hope
that they will not entertain groundless
fears or suspicions, adding that the in-
crease of the army is entirely to secure
their safety.

As target practice at the Chinese
forts alarms foreigners at Shanghai,
the commanders announce, it will be
abandoned.

The smuggling of arms continues. A
junk was seized at Canton on August
1st with seventy rifles and 10,000 car-
tridges on board.

Foreigners at Macao fear an out-
break.

An Imperial order authorizes the
passing of the Bosphorus by Russian
transports with which are material
bound for China.

News Agency dispatches dated at
Shanghai, Thursday, August 2nd, say:
The ferocious Li Ping Hong, formerly
Governor of Shan Tung, has arrived at
Peking with a large following of
troops. On the way north he killed
two French priests and many hundred
converts. Li Hung Chang is alleged to
have sent a message to Peking to keep
Li Ping quiet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The State
Department today issued the follow-
ing:

The State Department has received
a dispatch from Mr. Fowler, Consul at
Chefoo, dated at night on the 2nd of
August, stating that when he learned
from the Shanghai papers that doubts
were entertained of the genuineness of
the Conger cipher telegram, he wired
on the 27th to the Governor of Shan
Tung to send him the original by
courier. The Governor at once com-
plied with his request, sending a spe-
cial postman, who by traveling night
and day for five days, made the jour-
ney which in ordinary times would
have required twelve days. He de-
livered to Mr. Fowler the original of
the Conger dispatch. It is signed by
Mr. Conger and dated the 17th of July.
It is precisely the same as the message
received at the State Department with
several words prefixed which came in
an unintelligible form to the Chinese
legation here. The dispatch in its com-
plete form says that the members of
the American legation had been be-
sieged for a month in the British leg-
ation. Mr. Fowler has no doubt of the
genuineness of the dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The State
Department makes public the follow-
ing telegrams received today, August
2nd, from the Consul-General at
Shanghai, and the Consul at Chefoo:
"SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.—Secretary of
State, Washington.—Americans left
Chefoo yesterday. I told French
Consul today no messages will be de-
livered ministers before foreigners ad-
vancing on Peking. Two pro-foreign
members of the Tsung li Yamen be-
headed 27th for urging preservation
ministers, by Li Ping Han now com-

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : : AUGUST 10, 1900.

AS TO HOSPITALS.

It would be a good thing for this community if a way were found to get rid of the present site and structures of the Queen's hospital and put up a new and modern plant on higher ground. The present buildings at Eretania and Punchbowl streets are out of date and are so situated that their patients get all there is of the hot weather. A place on the hillside where breezes play and where there is less dampness of shade is needed to meet the urgent demands of sanitary science.

The Advertiser at this moment is not informed of the terms by which the Queen's hospital holds its present site but assumes that the trustees could make a change if they found it advantageous to do so. They must realize the defects of the existing structures as does every one who compares them with modern hospital establishments. After looking over the French hospital at San Francisco one must take a rather doleful view of even a week's residence in the Honolulu makeshift.

This city is to have a hospital for incurables and the next thing should be an adequate one for patients who are not beyond relief. There could be no nobler use of money; no surer testamentary monument. Who will be the philanthropist to lead the way for a new Queen's hospital; or if the present one cannot lawfully be superseded, for a separate establishment that will meet the advanced requirements of the day?

NO PIECE CLUB POLITICS.

The proposal to turn the Independent party into a piece club, calling it the "Liberal party," is seriously made by one of its leaders. This engaging person points out that the Independents could "make more" by being in a position to accept bids from either side. "How many offices am I offered? Gentlemen, speak up!" is the auctioneering idea. "Come, come, I am waiting. What do I hear? Half-and-half division? Do I get any better offer? Only fifty per cent of rewards is small pay for a sure thing in the election. Do I hear another bid? Going—going—gone at fifty per cent!" In the opinion of an independent prophet this is the kind of politics all Hawaiian voters ought to cultivate.

Spills forever! That is the whole idea but it would everlastingly disgrace either the Republican or Democratic party to make a deal on such a basis. Besides if it did there is not a particle of assurance that the native Hawaiians would gain anything by it. The white job-chasers are after prizes for themselves, not for the Hawaiians. They are quite willing to run up an account but they are mindful of the tricks to evade payment. And we do not doubt that the Independents, in the final analysis, would be quite as indifferent to their obligations to the haole. Piece club compacts are like ropes of sand, and in any event they are disgraceful in principle and dishonest in practice.

If the Republican party is wisely led it will not go into office-broking at the probable expense of good government. The taxpayers of Hawaii will not permit their interests to be sacrificed for the sake of spoils for anybody. People who think differently have never seen those taxpayers in action or else they have been led to think that taxpayer claws are cut.

THE ELECTORAL BASIS.

In commenting upon the municipal issue an evening paper said that city government could be made an administrative success by the right kind of voters. Given a sound and vigilant electorate, an honest and useful system of home rule would follow. The theory is not to be disputed though it fails to reach the important question of cost. Undoubtedly, good men electing good officials would secure good government—that is a mere truism which goes without the saying.

But a condition, not a theory, meets us here in Honolulu. The American and white naturalized electorate is very small and the majority of its active politicians, led by the carpet-bagger Sewall, are after spoils. Of the old, conservative class which steered things in 1893 we can no longer count upon many Germans and Englishmen because they are not going to become American citizens. What is left of the conservatives who are qualified to vote make, it is true, a very large majority of the Anglo-Saxon electorate here but a weak minority of the whole voting class. The Latin element which can go to the polls this year and for a few years to come is small and its convictions about good government as distinguished from spoils government may only be surmised. The power just now lies in the aboriginal vote and this vote, if wrongly advised and led, is capable of doing enormous mischief to the taxpayers.

In view of the actual conditions, it is mere clap-trap to talk about a municipal system of Honolulu finding a safe basis in the jealous regard for good government which is typical of an advanced American community. This is only technically an American community; in the vital respects of political feeling it is a city given over to gods which Americans cannot worship. Our majority would restore the Queen if it could; many Portuguese loyally cling to the political institutions of the Fatherland. As to the Hawaiians they look almost congenitally upon politics as a means of livelihood, not as a device for securing wise and economical government. We do not say this weakness is without excuse, for the Hawaiians have shown scant respect for money and truth. The spirit of the monarchy was distinctly opposed to the Anglo-Saxon idea of good administration. So when one Hawaiian leader welcomes the custom of suffrage on the ground that it

means seven years of plenty for the natives, when another says "find the political baobab, give Hawaiians a chance" and when another seriously proposes to band the native voters into a great "piece club" so as to offer their suffrages to the highest bidder, what have we but a hereditary condition, a most alarming one to the friends of good government, it is true, but perfectly natural and logical in its development. To talk of a sound municipal government resting upon the acknowledged greed of a hungry proletariat is to indulge in vicious nonsense. Can men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles? Can a stream rise higher than its source?

The time will undoubtedly come in these islands when the Anglo-Saxon will be paramount in numbers as he now is in education, business progressiveness and wealth. Short of that time there can be no good government which depends upon universal suffrage. That was clear to the Congressional Commission a few years ago and it is clear to every discerning man not hopelessly given over to the spoils system. Prudence as taxpayers and well-wishers of the country demands that the conservative white element shall resist to the last extremity every premature approach to the municipal system. Some day we may need to take that system but not now when people trained in good government are so few and the predatory political classes are so large. Possibly the conservatives, being in a minority, may not be able to carry their point; but if so it should not be for want of trying. The job-chasers have gained much which might easily have been withheld from them by united effort; let them not have a "walk-over" in a matter as vital as the demarcation of county, city and village lines would be to the welfare of the taxpayers.

JUDGE HUMPHREYS.

It is a well known fact that Abram S. Humphreys did not have the support of the Advertiser in attaining the position of Circuit Judge. His knowledge and ability as a lawyer were and are conceded, but regardless of other qualifications or disqualifications his discretion and judicial temperament were doubted. At the same time once appointed, this paper was willing to give the gentleman due credit for all there was in him which time and events might bring forth.

Judge Humphreys has now presided on the bench for a few days. This is not ordinarily sufficient to measure a new magistrate's work or capability, but the large share of public thought and conversation stimulated by Judge Humphreys during the past week has caused some conclusions to be reached. To his credit be it said that he is prompt and industrious, but in all friendliness the Advertiser is bound to say that the Judge has neither added to his own reputation nor to the dignity of the bench by his official conduct. The adventures of Attorney Davis and ex-Editor Marshall have heretofore afforded the town a mild tonic from time to time and prevented mildew from gathering on the reportorial desks, but Judge Humphreys has eclipsed these lesser lights by furnishing sensations in such numerous and varied forms as to leave little room for competition.

Sensationalism is in its proper place on the melodramatic stage, where it can be bought and paid for by those who want it. In the public press it can be avoided by those who do not like such things, by letting the paper alone which indulges in it. Sensationalism is wholly out of place on the bench and is offensive to the many citizens who are compelled to come in contact with it. Judge Humphreys' ex parte attacks on the High Sheriff and on Dr. Herbert, under cover of a charge to the grand jury, are unjust to those gentlemen and not calculated to increase public respect for the bench.

His arbitrary treatment of suitors by dismissing their cases entirely because the attorneys were not on hand at the drop of the hat is not justice but the height of injustice. Furnishing sensations, harrying attorneys, fling court attendants for contempt, and ignoring long established rules of procedure, have not heretofore been found necessary to the orderly progress of justice in Hawaii, nor is it what Judge Humphreys is being paid for.

With his ability and education Judge Humphreys has it entirely within his power to carve out what record he will for himself, but if the record is to be that of a wise and successful magistrate, it must be wrought with patience, dignity and a due regard for the rights and feelings of others.

Who would frame that "honest charter"? The noble brotherhood that tricked the Republican party out of a set of honest primary rules?

If the Kaiser carries out his threat to send the Queen three pictures, painted by himself, she will begin to see what a merciful Providence it was that spoiled her eyesight.

Why not punish a culpably tardy lawyer for contempt of court? Why oblige an innocent client to go without the redress which courts of justice were organized to give him?

If it is true that the request for municipal independence has its source in the small taxpayer, then that individual is more anxious here than he ever was anywhere else to have his tax-burdens trebled.

Charles Notley's idea that the Liberal party of England is a sort of piece club which sells out alternately to the "Whigs and Tories" is as comical in its way as the views of Bush and Wise about Democratic nominees and principles.

There is not much choice as to "monarchy" between the two sorts of municipal executives. The one-man-poupal Mayor is a despot in sight; the boss who always gets in behind the officials who are supposed to be "unanswerable only to the people" is a despot in sight. Under the rule of neither monarch could the people hope for much of a voice.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

The negro riots in New Orleans are over. The fishing steamer Estrella went on the rocks in Chatham Bay and was badly injured. General De Negrier has been reappointed to the Supreme Council of War in France.

The Rock Island Railroad proposes to extend its Los Angeles via New Mexico and Arizona.

The Supreme Court of California has declared the Stratton primary law unconstitutional.

The bite of a scorpion caused the death of George Shurtz of Los Angeles, at Fullerton, Cal.

There was hard fighting in the Philippines the week ending July 28, and 200 Filipinos were killed.

Lady Randolph Churchill and Lieutenant Cornwallis West were married in London on July 28.

The Union Pacific will build a road between Evanston and Salt Lake, avoiding Echo canyon.

It is reported that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland will wed Grand Duke Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

E. G. Rathbone, formerly director general of posts in Cuba, has been arrested in London.

Bryan and Stevenson were formally notified of their nomination by the Democrats on August 8th.

England fears invasion by French troops and the matter causes sensational talk in the House of Lords.

The fertility on the output of Klondike gold may be reduced from ten per cent to four or three per cent.

The Dutch steamer Prinz Willem I has been wrecked in the West Indies. Crew and passengers saved.

Canned beef has gone up from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per dozen, owing to the wars and the Alaska mining craze.

Chairman Jones of the Democratic party, announces anti-imperialism as the issue of the fall campaign.

A masked robber attempted to hold up a train near Atchison, Kansas. His mask fell and he was recognized.

Charles A. Towne will withdraw from the candidacy for Vice President on the Populist ticket on August 15.

Hermann Oelrichs kicked to pieces the camera of a kodak fiend who took a picture of his wife against his will.

The Boers are reported to be in full flight before the army of Roberts. A brother of De Wet has been captured.

F. L. Gaxiola, a Mexican boy, stole \$5,000 at Nogales and blew it in by hiring bands and orchestras for his amusement.

Abe Majors, the boy bandit of California and Utah, must die. The Utah Board of Pardons has refused to grant a stay of sentence.

An expedition will go to the Arctic in search of the Duke of Abruzzi, King Humbert's nephew, who left Christiania for the north, June 12, 1899.

Aguinaldo is now reported in the Corona mountains in Northern Luzon, according to a message from an American officer in the hands of the insurgents.

The Philippine group, do not belong to the United States by reason of a 3 feet in the treaty, and there is a proposition to buy them for \$100,000.

Tod Sloan, the American jockey, had a fall in a race in England for the Liverpool cup and was seriously injured, but may recover. J. Reiff, the American jockey, won the race.

Commandant General Botha is weakening. He has sent a messenger to Lord Roberts asking for confirmation of the report of the surrender of General Prinsloo and requesting permission to communicate with General De Wet.

THE CHINESE WAR TALK ITEMIZED

England opposes China's partition. Japan is ready to send 70,000 men to China.

The Czar's troops have retreated from Moukden.

The United States gunboat Bancroft may go to China.

Kang Yu Wei is planning a war on the Empress Dowager.

The French flagship Redoubtable has left Cherbourg for China.

Admiral Seymour has taken charge of the defence of Shanghai.

Sir Michael Curzon, of Chang Chow, are reported to have been killed.

Ten thousand Chinese troops are said to be threatening Shanghai.

An Imperial edict is issued declaring that the envoys are held as hostages.

The German press credits American intentions with the advance on Peking.

The British officers at Tien-tsin take an optimistic view of conditions at Peking.

A number of American missionaries at Pao-tien are reported to have been killed.

The Kaiser's speech advocating no quarter for Chinese is generally condemned.

A Russian camp at Aigun, on the Amur river, has been destroyed by Chinese.

The Americans in Peking and Fung Chow are safe, but their property is destroyed.

England offered Japan financial aid in her Chinese campaign, but Japan declined it.

The American widow of Baron von Ketteler is believed to be with the surviving envoys.

It is stated that only the Russians and Japanese, 23,000 strong, are starting for Peking.

Three North German Lloyd steamers have been chartered to carry German troops to China.

It is reported that the Chinese court may flee to Tsinanfu, and may take the Ministers as hostages.

Eighteen hundred head of horses have been bought by Germany in California for use in China.

A story from Chinese sources says that thousands of Christian converts have been killed in Peking.

Governor Yuan wires from Peking, July 27th, that the Ministers were well and had been given provisions.

The transport Hancock has sailed for China with a battalion of marines and four batteries of the Third Artillery.

The German Government is taking steps to prevent the unauthorized publication of the Kaiser's war speeches.

Li Hung Chang promises to give the foreign governments easy access to the envoys if the march on Peking is stopped.

It is learned from foreign sources that American Marines especially distinguished themselves in the fighting at Peking.

The Russian situation at Port Arthur and vicinity is precarious. There has been much fighting on the Liaotung peninsula.

The Russians have taken the city of Hun-Hun, driving out 4,000 Chinese and taking fourteen Hotchkiss and ten other guns.

The steamship Bonnia is en route from Philadelphia to carry supplies from San Francisco to China for the German troops.

It is learned that Von Ketteler was killed by a government agent, and that the attack on the legations was made by Imperial troops.

"The Best is the Cheapest."

Experience teaches that good clothes wear longest, good food gives best nutrition, and a good medicine that cures disease is naturally the best and cheapest. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine money can buy, because it cures when all others fail.

Poor Health—"Had poor health for years, pains in shoulders, back and hips, with constant headache, nervousness and no appetite. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained strength and can now work hard all day; eat heartily and sleep well. I took it because it helped my husband to whom it gave strength." Mrs. E. J. Giffels, Moose Lake, Minn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and gentle cathartic in use with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Dr. C. B. Cooper became the father of a small son yesterday.

A daughter was born yesterday to the wife of Judge A. S. Humphreys.

Pueo, the would-be suicide, was a guard at the Oahu prison under Captain Tripp about five years ago.

M. H. Flint went to Hilo for the purpose of looking up a site for the new postoffice, and to inspect the office in the Rainy City.

Manager H. Deacon of Pepeekeo, left on the Australia for the Coast, and will enter his son, Charles Deacon, at the Belmont School.

Charles Richardson, the well known Hilo merchant, is very seriously ill at his home, according to news brought from that city by the Kinau.

The sand which has been thrown on the new cement sidewalks around the Capitol will remain seven days, according to contract, before being removed.

It has been decided to keep the Capitol grounds intact as they are, and not construct a short cut walk from the corner of Richards and King streets as has been suggested.

Koja, a Japanese witness in a case now before the Grand Jury, was brought to the station house last evening to insure his appearance before that august body when called for.

Chinatown property owners have no proposition as yet to make to the Government respecting the street extensions. They are holding out for various prices, and are not ready to make concessions.

Mr. A. Ahrens, T. Meyers and A. Kaul, were yesterday appointed as members of the road board at Ewa and Waiialua, and Curtis P. Iaukea, W. W. Goodale and Kalakawaha of Waiialua district.

News reached this city yesterday of the death on Kauai of Christian Bosse, engineer at Kekaha plantation. Mr. Bosse had been at the Kekaha for sixteen years, and was well known all over the island of Kauai.

Makiki residents are again up in arms against the condition in which the sewer contractors have left the streets. The wind yesterday covered the entire district with a thick cloud of fine dust, originating mostly from the sewer trench mounds.

J. A. McCandless, Superintendent of Public Works, is offering the sale of lease at public auction of lot No. 60 on the esplanade, for thirty years. An up set rental of \$450 per annum is asked, and possession will be given October 1, 1900. The auction will take place September 12 next.

W. E. Rowell, chief clerk of the Board of Public Works, will begin to move from the Kapulua building to the Capitol today, and hopes to be settled in his new quarters by the first of next week. The Board of Health will then have the entire lower floor of the Kapulua building.

James Steiner has sold to Dr. James F. Wayson his lot on Beretania street between Miller and Punchbowl, makai side. The lot is 68 x 130 feet. Dr. Wayson will move into the residence on the premises shortly, and will also erect an office in the front yard.

Treasurer Lansing's office is being flooded with applications for liquor licenses. Two have recently come in from Hilo, and one from Lahaina, while two are for light wine and beer licenses at Waimaea, Hawaii. Others are for Honolulu, but most of them are for locations outside the limits.

The attorneys admitted to practice before the United States courts yesterday were: W. A. Whiting, F. M. Hatch, George A. Davis, A. A. Wilder, A. F. Judd, George Hons, J. M. Davidson, L. A. Thurston, C. F. Peterson, A. S. Humphreys, J. L. Kaulukou, S. K. Kane, F. J. Berry, C. C. Bitting and A. L. C. Atkinson.

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Ninety years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in... NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

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ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LIN U, Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maialaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukoua, Lanipoune and Hilo. Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE, McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Naha, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA, Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the Landing to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed. Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers. Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

NOTICE.

W. AUSTIN WHITING HAS RESUMED the general practice of law, and has taken the law offices of Hon. A. S. Humphreys, corner King and Bethel streets, Honolulu, P. O. Box 735.

2192-10.

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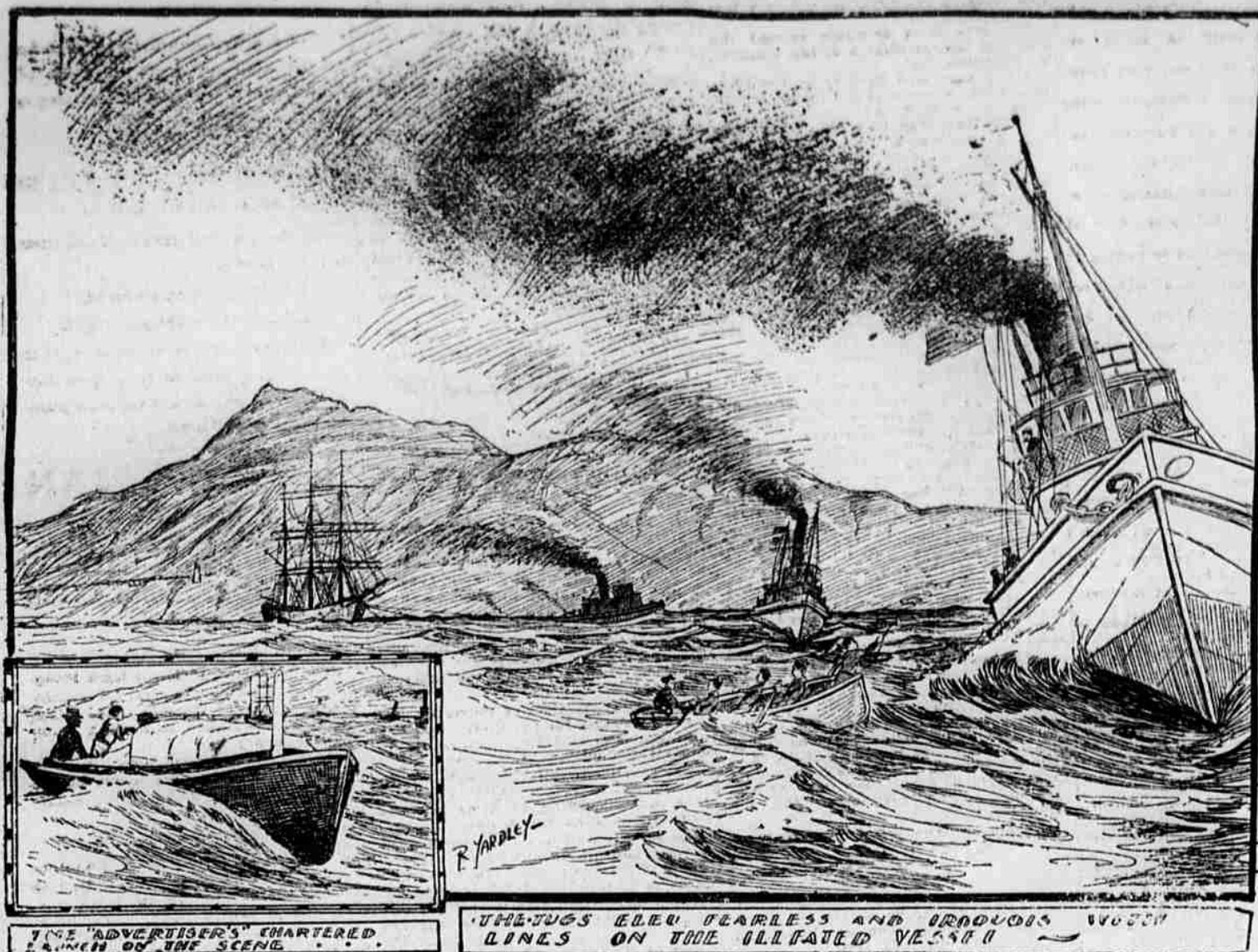
Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.				For San Francisco.			
AMERICA MARU	.....	AUG. 10		HONGKONG MARU	.....	AUG. 11	
PEKING	.....	AUG. 10		CHINA	.....	AUG. 11	
GALIC	.....	AUG. 10		DORIC	.....	AUG. 11	
HONGKONG MARU	.....	SEPT. 4		NIPPON MARU	.....	SEPT. 11	
CHINA	.....	SEPT. 11		RIO DE JANEIRO	.....	SEPT. 11	
DORIC	.....	SEPT. 11		COPTIC	.....	SEPT. 11	
NIPPON MARU	.....	SEPT. 11		AMERICA MARU	.....	SEPT. 11	
RIO DE JANEIRO	.....	SEPT. 11		CHINA	.....	SEPT. 11	
COPTIC	.....	SEPT. 11		PEKING	.....	SEPT. 11	
AMERICA MARU	.....	OCT. 11		GALIC	.....	OCT. 11	
CHINA	.....	OCT. 11		HONGKONG MARU	.....	OCT. 11	
PEKING	.....	NOV. 11		CHINA	.....	NOV. 11	
GALIC	.....	NOV. 11		DORIC	.....	NOV. 11	

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

DUNREGGAN SAVED FROM SHIPWRECK AND SAFE AT FISHMARKET WHARF



THE "ADVERTISER" CHARTERED. LUNCH ON THE SCENE.

THE TUGS ELEU, FEARLESS AND IROQUOIS WERE LINES ON THE ILL-FATED VESSEL

THE British bark Dunreggan was pulled off the reef within a quarter of a mile of the lighthouse at Diamond Head at ten minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the united efforts of the tugs Fearless, Eleu and Iroquois. The Fearless, Captain Gilbert Brokaw, the tug which first got hold of the Dunreggan on Wednesday, was the tug which towed the big steel bark safe into port and showed her comfortably up alongside the old Fishmarket wharf. The Fearless, once she got hold of the Dunreggan, never let her go, but held on from Wednesday morning, shortly after the bark went aground, until she was brought into port. Captain Brokaw knew there was something like \$20,000 at the end of the hawser and held on with the tenacity of a famished bulldog.

As the Fearless came through the channel about 6 o'clock last night with the Dunreggan in tow, the red paint below the tug's water line could be seen in generous quantities, showing clearly how nearly her coal supply was exhausted. It was quite a sight, the coming of the close-called bark into the harbor. People crowded to the edges of the wharves and gazed. They were anxious to know how big a hole the vessel had in her bottom and if Captain Dixon had handed over the \$20,000 in good, cold British gold to the rescuing tug's captain.

As above stated, the tug Fearless kept up her pulling at the Dunreggan all Wednesday night and right up to the time when she came off. Yesterday afternoon the United States tug Iroquois went out again and got a line to the Dunreggan and pulled away with the Fearless. The position of the bark had changed somewhat about 11 o'clock in the morning and hopes were entertained then of getting her off the reef at the next high tide, about 3 o'clock. Not long before the time of high tide, Captain Macaulay, commanding the tug Eleu temporarily, towed the ship Dirigo out to sea, when he let the Dirigo go it suddenly dawned upon him that the Dunreggan would never get off the reef without the Eleu's help. So, heading the tug for the scene of disaster, he gave the chief the signal for full speed and hurried through the water in good shape. Arriving off Diamond Head, he observed the efforts of the Fearless and Iroquois had not yet proved successful. Backing in close to the bark on the reef, he gave a heaving-line aboard the Dunreggan. Captain Dixon was on the point of suggesting terms but changed his mind and in a few minutes the Eleu was pulling with the reef. The Fearless, the Iroquois and the Eleu tugged away together for nearly an hour, when suddenly the big bark gave a lurch forward of about three feet and then heaved. Again she moved with a quick jerk, as if the greedy reef were loth to part with her so soon and were holding her back from deep water and safety. Once more her keel felt motion, not sudden and convulsive this time but slow and sure. The men on

the tug saw her coming and the tugs strained every effort to pull her off. They were rewarded. She came, gliding off the dangerous reef as easily and gracefully as slipping off an iceberg. Captains Brokaw, Pond and Macaulay of the Fearless, Iroquois and Eleu felt joyful sensations of success. They had pulled her off; she was safe, and now for a little matter of ready cash. Captain Dixon gazed over the side and saw the bark moving; gave a sigh of relief and scribbled a few figures hastily in his note-book.

Captain Macaulay brought the Eleu into port first. "I've got something to say about the saving of the British bark," he shouted. "The Eleu pulled her off—helped to do it, I should say." Then came the Iroquois—the sturdy, strong, modest, white Iroquois. She never said a word but she got an awful pull—when she pulled. And last came the Fearless with the Dunreggan coming along sulkily behind at the end of the Fearless' hawser. Captain Brokaw hitched up his trousers, cast a look of pride over his tug and simply beamed with delight. He had a right to beam—surely here it was, the Fearless tumbling into a small fortune.

When seen by an Advertiser reporter aboard the Dunreggan, Captain G. N. Dixon had the following to say: "When the bark struck I was two miles off-shore and away outside where the charts show reefs. The chart must be wrong. The place where I struck is some distance from the place where the bark lay just before she was pulled off."

"Yes, we jettisoned some cargo, of course, but I can't say how much. Some of the men put aboard last night to help chuck it overboard when they started to get up a lot of boxes which came first from the main hatch, thought that the boxes contained gin. Do you know those fellows were awfully disappointed when they found it was olive oil. What I can't answer half your question; I don't know the answers to them. What's that? I don't remember—I didn't count—I can't say now. I haven't said half the things I've been reported as saying."

It is thought that about 100 tons of the cargo was jettisoned Wednesday night and yesterday. When the Dunreggan got up to the wharf she had about twenty inches of water in her hold and was not gaining much, on the pumps. The pumps have been manned ever since she first leaked, and are going yet.

Yesterday morning Captain Dixon called for a board of survey and one was appointed, consisting of Captain Williamson of the British bark Woolahara, Captain Thompson of the British ship City of Hankow and Captain Jackson of the British ship Halewood. These captains were taken out to the Dunreggan in Larner's launch. Captain Dixon has never before met with disaster during his many years at sea.

KING HUMBERT ASSASSINATED

(Continued from Page 1.)

memory of a good, brave and magnanimous King, the pride of his people and the worthy perpetrator of the traditions of the house of Savoy, by rallying with unshakable loyalty around his august successor. Italians will prove by their deeds that their institutions do not die."

Queen Margherita has invited Verdi to compose a requiem mass. If he declines, Mascagni will be commissioned. Late this evening it is reported that the body of King Humbert will be brought here on Sunday. Queen Margherita desired to accompany the funeral.

Emperor William has notified the Government of his intention to attend the funeral.

A dispatch of condolence has been received from Li Hung Chang.

MONZA, July 31.—The formal act of receding the death of King Humbert was drawn up at 1 o'clock this morning in the King's bedroom. It was witnessed by Count Rudini, former Minister, and the royal household, the President of the Senate and the Secretary for the Crown. The Ministers and other officials were present.

The body of King Humbert, dressed in black, lies today on the bed ordinarily used by him. Around the massive canopy holding burning tapers at the foot and head of the bed are flowers placed by Queen Margherita, who passed the long hours of the night in prayer by the bed in which the body lies. Father Egan, the court chaplain, is in immediate charge of the body. The Cardinal Archbishop of Milan has ordered a requiem mass in all the churches in his diocese.

Enormous numbers of telegrams and letters of condolence continue to arrive.

loni mill. He left Prato again for Lucca on January 22, 1888, and sailed from Genoa for New York on February 29th of the same year.

Bresci returned to Prato on June 4th last, and about that time the Italian Consul in New York advised the authorities in Italy that Bresci had interested himself in an anarchist newspaper published at Paterson, N. J., and edited by Ciancabelli and Malatesta, revolutionary Italian.

Bresci traveled from New York via Paris, and on June 14th he applied to the municipal authorities of Prato for a birth certificate, that he might secure a permit to carry arms. This was refused, because of his character and the past offenses which he had committed against the municipality.

On June 15th he secured a passport for New York, describing himself as a shoemaker. Early in July he went to Castel San Pietro to visit two of his young nieces. On the evening of July 18th he took the train for Milan via Bologna.

Lorenzo Bresci, interviewed at Cojan, by the World correspondent, said: "I knew of Gaetano's anarchist opinions, but never attached any importance to them. I always thought him a quiet, good-natured fellow, though unsettled. For my part, I curse the anarchists, my opinion being that for workingmen like us the chance to eat, drink and work should be enough. I don't think much about politics. Gaetano, who was always interested in such matters, was quite peculiar in that respect."

The police today visited Lorenzo's house and took charge of the murderer's belongings, including a target at which he practiced with a revolver.

MONZA, August 2.—The remains of King Humbert were today placed in a casket of walnut covered with lead and glass in such a manner as to leave the face exposed. The ceremony, which took place in the presence of the royal family, was very touching. Queen Margherita placed the Italian flag with the arms of the house of Savoy over the corpse.

never saw Bresci and never saw Quintavalle, but the description of the men tallies with that of two of the men at the conference. Mrs. Bresci, the devoted wife of the assassin, with her little daughter, are in this city from their home in West Hoboken for the purpose of seeing the Italian Consul General. Mrs. Bresci said she wanted to write a letter to her husband, but the Consul General told her it would not be delivered. The woman asked if it would be possible for her to get any valuables her husband had in his possession when arrested. He had a diamond of considerable value, she said. The Consul General promised to do what he could for the woman. When she returned to West Hoboken she found a note from her husband, which she said was a letter from the United States Secret Service agent waiting for her. He questioned her at great length, but she was unable to give him any more information than has already been made public. Mrs. Bresci, who is in delicate health, was so overcome by the fatigue of her trip to New York that she had to take to her bed soon after her return. Last night her condition was considered serious.

It is learned that the assassin Bresci was a member of what is known as the "International Group" of anarchists. The police have also learned that prior to his arrest he had been in contact with a group of anarchists in this city. The celebration took place in an anarchist resort in Bleeker street. Eight persons were present. Besides Bresci there were Salvatore Quintavalle, a man named Sassi and a man named Lenna or Lana, all of whom are under arrest in Italy. The other guests are not yet known to the police, but one of them was said to be a woman. This would indicate that there were at least eight persons concerned in the plot to kill the King. The feasting continued into the early morning hours, still it was almost time to reach the steamer on which they embarked on their murderous mission. Teresa Brugnot, the woman arrested in Italy, is believed to have been the same who was present at the banquet.

England in return for her moral support in the Boer war.

Bresci is said to have gone to Barcelona last spring to kill the Spanish Minister of the Interior.

Police carelessness cost Humbert's life. No precautions were taken after warnings had been received.

Baron Fava, who heard the news at Seabright, N. J., said: "I am shocked and deeply grieved. King Humbert was a good man and loved by all his people."

Arrangements have been made to place the whole country under martial law if the revolutionary party assert themselves. This is the gravest crisis that ever confronted the monarchy, but the Vatican authorities are said to have given assurances that they will use all their influence to assist the established order of things. The new King is neither mentally nor physically of great account. A strong man is needed to meet the perils of the hour.

A cable to the Sun from Rome, says: Queen Margherita has sent the following reply to a telegram of sympathy from Cardinal Prisco, Archbishop of Naples: "May God hear your prayer that I be given strength to bear up against my troubles. How great my sorrow is. My heart finds no comfort, no consolation to mitigate my misfortune, except in divine grace and resignation." The message is signed: "Margherita, a desolate woman."

PLOT ORIGINATED IN UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, July 31.—A cable to the World from Florence says: The World's correspondent has just returned from Prato, where he obtained a detailed account of the antecedents of Gaetano Bresci, the slayer of King Humbert. Bresci was born November 16, 1869, in Coiano, a mile from Prato, a manufacturing town of 15,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated fifteen miles north of Florence. He began work as a shoemaker, but studied in the technical school at Prato for a time, and thus became a weaver, which avocation he followed for eight years at a large factory in Prato.

After the strike in 1893 he left Prato and went to work in the Vanini factories at Florence. A year later he returned to Prato, where he was employed in the Ze-

WHERE THE PLOT WAS INCUBATED

NEW YORK, August 2.—Detectives have found the room in which it is claimed that the plot to kill King Humbert was formed. It is on the second floor of a West Hoboken (N. J.) resort for anarchists, and is in the heart of the Italian settlement. The place has not been known as a meeting place for anarchists. There have been no public meetings held there and the room where the men met was kept for the most secret conference purposes.

These detectives say they learned last night from socialists who attended a meeting at the place that less than four months ago two Italians, a man and a woman, arrived in Hoboken, and an important conference was held in this room. At the conference there were anarchists from New York, Brooklyn, the Italian colony in Philadelphia, and from Paterson and West Hoboken. This socialist

ITEMS GLEANED FROM TRAGEDY

The wife of Bresci, the assassin, is destitute in Hoboken.

Pennsylvania anarchists rejoice over the murder of King Humbert.

It is said that King Humbert's insurance policies aggregate \$7,000,000.

Two unsuccessful attempts had previously been made to kill Humbert.

The United States will investigate the anarchist groups in this country.

The new King is a man of considerable force, who is popular in the army.

MONZA, the scene of the assassination, is a summer resort about nine miles from Milan.

On the public appearance of Victor Emmanuel III the Reds raised the cry of anarchy.

Antonio Lanza, accomplice of Bresci, said it was intended to kill Queen Margherita also.

Italy has the strong sympathy of

GRIEF IN HONOLULU.

Editor Advertiser: Permit me to state through your columns that the flag of the Italian Consulate here will be hoisted at half-mast on Friday, the 10th of August, 1900, in commemoration of the sad and untimely death of His Majesty Umberto, King of Italy, and also to request the Federal officers and the Territorial Government, as well as the foreign Consuls here, in like manner to join in this expression of grief and sympathy.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
F. A. SCHAEFER,
Consul for Italy.

Large Cure For General Weakness.

The debilitating effects of a warm climate and exposure to all kinds of weather are sure to bring on disorders of the blood and weaken the system. Mr. Charles Geddes, of Mt. Malcolm, W. A., sends us his photograph, and tells of a sure cure for these conditions.



"For some time I have been landlord of the Royal Hotel in the Mt. Margaret gold fields district, eighty miles from the nearest railway. I have sold a great deal of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it gives the most universal satisfaction. When miners, prospectors, and others become run down by lack of fresh vegetables and fruits, and from exposure to all kinds of weather, their blood becomes very impure and the whole system greatly weakened. But

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is always a sure cure. I have known miners to send a hundred miles for it, such is their faith in it.

To cure constipation, biliousness, indigestion, and sick headache, there is no remedy equal to Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE ENVOYS STILL ALIVE

(Continued from Page 1.)

manding troops Peking. He ordered Pao Ting massacre.

(Signed) "GOODNOW."

CHEFOO, afternoon, August 2.—Secretary of State, Washington.—Just received telegram from Governor of Shan Tung requesting me to transmit to you the following:

"Have just received telegram dated July 30th, Tsung Li Yamen stating various ministers, the German legation and others (foreigners) all well; not in distress. Provisions were repeatedly sent. Relations most friendly. Now conferring as to proper measures to protect various ministers to Tien-tsin for temporary shelter, which conference will soon be ended.

(Signed) "YUAN, Governor."

(Signed) "FOWLER."

ADVANCE OF ALLIES SAID TO HAVE BEGUN

BRUSSELS, August 1.—M. de Favereau, minister of Foreign Affairs, has received the following dispatch, dated Shanghai, August 1, from M. de Cartier de Marchienne, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, now acting as Charge d'Affaires of Belgium at Shanghai:

"The allies are marching on Peking. They are eighteen miles from Tientsin, and should reach Peking in eight days. All the Europeans have taken refuge in the inner inclosure of the Imperial city."

TIEN-TSIN, July 26, via Chefoo, July 30, and Shanghai, August 1.—The American commander received orders from Washington today not to delay the advance on Peking. He was also informed that heavy reinforcements are en route.

Great activity is noticeable at the Japanese headquarters. Transport preparations are being hurried. It is exceedingly unlikely that either the Japanese or the British intend to be left behind, though the British preparations are a long way from completeness. The Japanese organization, on the other hand, excites the admiration of all. The total strength of the allies here is 17,000. Re-enforcements are arriving daily.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A cable to the Sun, dated Tien-tsin, July 29, says: It is reported that the Japanese vanguard has been repulsed in the march on Peking, and 150 of them killed or wounded.

The Russians are reported to have captured some forts ten miles from Tien-tsin, in the direction of Peking. Ten thousand Chinese who were garrisoning the forts fled.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A cable to the Herald from Shanghai says: The worthy information reaches me that Chinese troops are steadily advancing northward from the Yang-tse Valley, and also flank the European armies. SHANGHAI, August 1.—The allies advanced toward Peking today. It is estimated that the expedition numbers 20,000 men of all arms, with 170 guns. It is hoped to reach Peking by August 12th.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A cable to the Sun from London says: A dispatch to the Central News from Tien-tsin, dated July 27, says a courier who left Peking on July 23d reports the legation still besieged and that the situation was unchanged. The Imperial troops who had been ordered to resist the allies, were deserting in large numbers. Several punishments had been ordered for captured deserters, it being hoped by this means to deter others from deserting. The Boxers were gaining many recruits, but most of them were boys and youths.

A Central News dispatch from Taku, dated July 27th, says that 750 United States cavalry from Manila were due to arrive at Taku on July 28th.

LONDON, August 2.—Another Tien-tsin version of the apocryphal British legation at Peking, from Sir Claude MacDonald of July 21st, describes him as saying: "We have provisions for many weeks, but little ammunition."

LONDON, August 2, 3:45 a. m.—No word comes this morning regarding the fortunes of the comparatively small body of troops believed to be forcing their way toward Peking. The silence is probably due to diligent censorship rather than lack of developments.

Corporation Notices.

NAHIKU ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

The 4th ASSESSMENT of 10 per cent or \$2.00 per share due June 20th, 1900, with interest from July 20th, 1900, will be delinquent on the 1st day of October, 1900, according to resolution adopted by the stockholders at a special meeting held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on the 21st day of July, 1900.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Nahiiku Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2199

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO Olaa Sugar Co., Assessable Stockholders.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS, Notice is hereby given that the 12th assessment heretofore advertised as of 10 per cent due and payable on the 2nd of August, has been reduced to 2½ per cent or 50 cents per share, due and payable from the 10th day of August, 1900, and delinquent October 10th, 1900, penalty of 1 per cent per month from Sept. 10th, 1900.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2199

OLAA ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

The 10th Assessment of 2½ per cent or 50 cents per share on the above company's stock is now delinquent, interest of 1 per cent being charged from July 1st, 1900.

The 11th Assessment of 2½ per cent or 50 cents per share was due July 1st, 1900, and is now paying interest of 1 per cent from August 1st, 1900.

The 12th Assessment of 2½ per cent or 50 cents per share has been levied to become due and payable on the 10th day of August, 1900, delinquent October 10th, 1900.

All of the above are payable at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Judd Building.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2199

KIHEI ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

The 7th Assessment of 10 per cent or \$5.00 per share of the above stock was due on the 1st day of June, 1900. The stock not paid is now delinquent and will shortly be sold according to by-laws of the company.

The 8th Assessment of 5 per cent or \$2.50 per share is due today, the 1st of August, 1900, interest will be charged from the 1st day of September and will be delinquent on the 30th day of September, 1900.

The 9th Assessment of 5 per cent or \$2.50 is levied to become due on the 1st day of September, 1900, delinquent 31st day of October, 1900, payable at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Judd Building.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Kihel Plantation Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2199

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Territory of Hawaii,
Treasurer's Office.
In re Dissolution of the James I. Dowsett Estate, Limited.

Whereas, The James I. Dowsett Estate, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such case made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before Thursday, the 4th day of October, 1900, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

THEO. F. LANSING,
Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, June 28, 1900.
2199—Aug. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Sept. 7, 14, 21, 28.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Territory of Hawaii,
Treasurer's Office.
In re Dissolution of the Capital Coffee and Commercial Co., Ltd.

Whereas, The Capital Coffee and Commercial Co., Ltd., a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such case made and provided duly filed in this office a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before Thursday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1900, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

Treas. Territory of Hawaii,
Honolulu, August 1, 1900. 2199

URGED TO INVESTIGATE

Grand Jury is Further Charged.

AS TO SUNDAY VIOLATING

Judge Humphreys Commands It to Look Into Liquor Selling At Waikiki.

Before the Grand Jury settled down to business yesterday Judge Humphreys called them into the courtroom and delivered an additional charge to them that was as full of interesting allegations as the charge that was read to them on Monday. It resulted from a talk with one of the hotel-keepers at Waikiki, and its outcome will probably be quite interesting. It is given in full as follows:

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.
Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: On August the 6th at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, you were impeached, sworn and charged to enquire into such matters as might be brought to your attention by the Attorney General, as might be given you in charge by this Court, as might be brought to your attention by private matters, and as might be within the personal knowledge of any one of you. Since delivering that charge to you, I was informed by the proprietor of a resort at Waikiki, Mr. Almy, proprietor of the Waikiki Inn, that he had without any reservation or without any question, engaged in the sale of liquor on Sundays, doing so by virtue of some arrangement with the police, he having understood that he might sell liquor on Sundays and that he would not be prosecuted therefor. I desire now to charge you that whatever understanding or agreement Mr. Almy or any other person engaged in the sale of liquor may have had with a police officer or any other officer of the Government, no matter who he is, or how high his position, it cannot afford him any protection whatever if there has been a violation of the statute law.

AN ALARMING CONDITION.
If the statement made to me by Mr. Almy is true, a most dangerous, alarming and corrupting state of affairs is presented to the people of this Territory. It does not lie in the mouth of any official of this Territory (I do not care how high his position may be) and it does not lie in the mouth of any police officer by his mere whim, caprice or sweet will to say he will set aside or ignore violations of the statute laws of this Territory, and to permit people to do what those laws say shall not be done. A man may be corrupt without taking money. You may be so, gentlemen of the jury, by favoritism or the exhibition of moral fear. If, for instance, you refrained from making a presentment by reason of moral fear, if you failed to discharge your duties, failed to recognize the obligations imposed upon you by your oaths, you would be quite as corrupt as if you had taken money for refraining from doing so. If any officer, from the High Sheriff down to the Governor, down to the humblest policeman on the force, has made any sort of an agreement with any liquor dealer or seller that he might sell liquors on Sunday in violation of law, that officer is corrupt, and the charge against him should be investigated. It should be investigated without fear and without reference to the consequences.

WHO IS A BOARDER?
Our statute provides that "Any holder of a license who shall sell or retail any spirituous liquor or permit the same to be drunk in his house or premises on Sundays, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200." But this section shall not apply to the ordinary supplies furnished to bona fide boarders and lodgers in the house or premises. Mark these words: "This section shall not apply to the ordinary supplies furnished to bona fide boarders and lodgers in the house or premises." The exception is that a person who runs a boarding-house or hotel may, if he has a license, furnish the ordinary supplies to bona fide boarders or lodgers in his house. A man by selling to a so-called boarding-house and simply by writing his name in the register, would not become a bona fide boarder or lodger. A man who goes there to take a dinner or lunch would not be a bona fide boarder or lodger. Perhaps a man who went to one of these places on a Saturday night and remained until Monday morning might come within the contemplation of the statute as a lodger.

It were better that every man on the beach should openly and without license sell liquor on Sundays or at any time that might best suit his pleasure or convenience—it would be better, I say, to have that condition prevail than that any police officer or Government officer should arrogate the power and authority of being unto himself the supreme and final law. Not only under such circumstances will there cease to exist any rights or law in this country, or any liberty, but the result would tend to corruption or, what is worse—favoritism.

ENFORCE THE LAWS.
Take this case: The Sheriff or some other Government officer says to you, if these people are not permitted to sell liquor on Sundays by virtue of their license, some other person will sell it without license, and because the law is going to be violated secretly I will let these people violate it openly. You might just as well say, we will appoint a few good men in the community to commit larceny because there are laws against larceny on our statute books and they cannot be enforced, because the law is going to be violated secretly, so people will sell liquor on Sundays despite the fact that there are laws against it.

But by enforcing the laws we minimize the offense. For about 500 years burglary has been treated as a felony, and for a long time in England it was a capital offense, and yet, in spite of the law, men committed burglary. Now suppose the High Sheriff or some other officer should say that owing to the number of burglaries committed in this community and the impossibility of preventing it, "I will pick out a few fairly good men and give them the permission to commit burglary because they will do it in a nice way." That is an extreme case, but it is a logical illustration of the matter in hand. Before we realize the extent of a wrong our rights are taken away.

The usurpation of power is the result of a graduated process. A man never becomes wholly bad at once. He begins by doing some little thing that he has no right to do. He is not prosecuted for it. He then does some other little thing that

he has no right to do, for which he is not prosecuted; then he becomes steeped in crime. It is the same with the usurpation of power and authority. It is done a little at a time until finally no law is left.

SEND FOR ALMY!
I say that any understanding with this man is the effect that liquor might be sold to people on Sunday without license. Mr. Almy got any other parties any protection whatever, and it is absolutely disgraceful to the officer who entered into the compact. I desire you to send for Mr. Almy. You will hear in mind that a man is not compelled to give evidence against himself. Should he decline to testify with regard to these matters, it will be your duty to excuse him. I wish you to find out what agreement there was between this man and the officer of this Government, that he might violate the laws of this country.

Find out what officer entered into such an agreement, and set it forth in the report which you will make to this Court, and the Court will take upon itself to see, by making proper disposition of that report, that similar offenses are not committed. This is a species of favoritism, and it is the first time it has been brought to the attention of this Court. I trust it will be the last. It is the duty of the Sheriff and the Attorney General to enforce the laws, and in this Court neither they nor any other officer can set them aside. You will make careful inquiry into the matter about which I have spoken to you at this time. You may now retire.

KANE INDICTED?
The case against Kane, the native who assaulted a Chinese hackdriver and robbed him of all of his money on the road to Tantalus some weeks ago was before the Grand Jury during the afternoon, and it is understood that an indictment was brought against Kane. The Chinese was brought to the courthouse from the hospital in the patrol wagon and carried up to the Grand Jury room on a stretcher. He was very weak and is still unable to stand or to exert himself at all, but he told his story to the Grand Jurymen, and he was himself a sufficient exhibit against the murderous native. Kane is accused of highway robbery and assault to commit murder, and these indictments will without doubt be brought against him.

The case against the young Portuguese who was accused of taking a warrant for a teacher's salary from the office of the Board of Education and obtaining the cash for it, was likewise before the Grand Jury and it is likely that an indictment will be brought against him also. It is not likely that the jury will reach the matter of the Waikiki cases, to which Judge Humphreys called their attention in the morning, for a day or so, although they may take it up today. The matter of the charge was discussed only informally at the meeting of the jury in the morning and it was decided to defer action on it until after the criminal cases which they are now considering are disposed of.

HAWAIIAN ARTISTS ROBBED IN 'FRISCO

Quintette Club Members Lose Money and Jewels There.

The members of the Hawaiian Quintette Club or the Hawaiian Glee Club, as the professional card of the organization reads, are at present in San Francisco. Among the places where they have recently filled long engagements are Stockton fair on July 4th, Walnut & Lubin's in Sacramento, where they played a week's engagement, and at the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, with the Southwell Opera Company. The glee club is in great demand for private parties at the latter place, and their services are booked for a long time to come.

A short time ago the boys had an unpleasant and expensive experience. They were asleep in their room at No. 234 Kearney street, and a thief entered by way of the transom and relieved them of the money and jewels in the middle of the night. The robbery was not discovered until the boys awoke in the morning. The thief considerably left their instruments behind, acting presumably on the principle that he did not want to kill the goose that laid the golden egg.

OARSMEN TRAINING FOR FALL EVENTS

Myrtle's Go Into Quarters at Pearl Harbor on Saturday.

The Healeians had a senior and junior boat yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Jarrett, Renner, Waterhouse and Rhodes were in the former boat.

The Myrtles had their senior and junior crews at work yesterday afternoon, also their four-oared barge. Messrs. Judd, Soper, Lishman and Angus comprised the senior aggregation.

The Leilans did not practice yesterday, but expect to make a start this morning.

The Healeians will hold a club meeting some evening this week.

Sixteen will be in the party who go down to the Myrtle's training quarters at Pearl Harbor next Saturday. This number includes the captain, trainers and coxswain.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Myrtle Boat Club held last night, the following members were elected: Messrs. H. Simpson, C. H. John Gilbert, R. Sharp and W. Rawlins.

THE NEED IS GREAT

Bonded Warehouses are Wanted.

ACCOMMODATIONS SMALL

Peacock and Company Would Build To Relieve the Jam if Given a Chance.

The United States customs officials are complaining vigorously of the congestion of cargo on the various wharfs and it looks as if at last something would be done to remedy the difficulty. According to the United States Government laws, bonded warehouses must be private concerns, and it is to the lack of such institutions that the present inconvenient state of affairs in customs circles is attributed.

Customs Officer Stratemeyer, on being interviewed on the subject yesterday, said: "There is a great and urgent need for more warehouse room here. The United States has no bonded warehouse directly under the supervision of the Federal Government. It would be immensely convenient for us if private warehouses were to be established, and I think that there would be a great deal of money made in such enterprises. Some parties are talking of starting private warehouses, and I have heard the firm of Peacock & Co., mentioned in this connection, but whether the enterprise will be private or not I am not in a position to state. We have got to have more storage room, and that's all there is to it."

"Honolulu has only two closed docks—the Oceanic and the Pacific Mail Companies—the balance are open docks. No foreign or coastwise cargoes are allowed to lie or to be discharged together at the same dock. Treasury Agents Smith and Chance, during their recent visit here, particularly impressed on me the importance of having full and absolute control of all foreign cargoes docked, and advised that every possible effort in this direction be made for the protection of the revenue. As things are today, how can this be satisfactorily accomplished? Foreign and coastwise cargoes must not be mixed up, but it is almost impossible to prevent this occurring under existing conditions."

"There is at present big trouble in getting the cargoes cleaned up, as the only fumigating plant is the one on the Pacific Mail wharf and everything is rushed under the bow of the ship. The new fumigating room and the cargo of the Milwaukee is lying on the Waikiki end of the Pacific Mail wharf. Both cargoes were discharged last Saturday and are still in the way, notwithstanding a general order issued against cargoes remaining over forty-eight hours on the wharf after being landed."

"The Thyra is expected daily from Yokohama with 60 tons of general merchandise, and where it is going to be put I don't know; if her cargo does not have to be fumigated it can be stowed away under the bow of the ship. The Mail wharf sheds, the Kilmorey, with a big foreign cargo, is going to Brewer's wharf to discharge tomorrow, but it is a question whether the Collector will permit this to be done until the coastwise cargo lying here is disposed of. The Kilmorey is also detained from utilizing the Oceanic wharf on account of the cargo lying there being of coastwise nature."

"It has been proposed to suggest to the United States Government that the Pacific Mail wharf be solely utilized for the purpose of discharging foreign bottoms and that it be only used for the accommodation of coastwise cargo when not otherwise engaged. As things stand today, we get unavoidably behind with our work, and before we can catch up more work pours in."

Messrs. Peacock & Co., it is understood, have made application to be allowed to establish a private bonded warehouse, and if their application is looked favorably upon will go ahead with the work of construction right away. Such a warehouse will be of infinite assistance to the firm in handling their stock and will relieve the customs authorities in no small degree.

"The establishment of bonded warehouses, under personal supervision, would undoubtedly prove to be a paying investment," remarked a representative of Messrs. Peacock & Co.

SYSTEM NOT YET WORKING.

Distances Seem to be too Great for Wireless Telegraph to Bridge.

The reason for the delay in establishing communication by wireless telegraph between Honolulu and Hilo seems to have been due to the fact that the system has not worked well between Lanai and Hawaii. The instruments at Mahukona are set up and ready for use and so are those on Lanai, but still the system does not work properly and now the experts are busy putting in shape the station on Molokai.

It is likely that in order to communicate with Hawaii it will be necessary to send messages first to Molokai, then to Lanai, then to Maui, and so to Mahukona on Hawaii. This will give many relays but will probably give better service, for the communication becomes less perfect the greater distance the stations are apart. T. E. Hobbs, one of the Marconi experts who are here to install the system said yesterday that it was expected that the system would be in working order in a few days, as soon, that is as the station on Molokai was in order.

Illicit Distillers.
Manuel Silva and Rita Silva, charged with distilling liquor, were each given three months imprisonment on the reef and a fine of \$100 assessed in each case by Judge Wilcox yesterday afternoon. As the couple were led down stairs the woman set up a cry that was heard a block away. She yelled and shouted in her distress and it was with difficulty that she was calmed down. The case was appealed by their attorney, T. McCanna Stewart.

DR. C. B. WOOD WHO WILL BE ILLUSTRIOUS POTENTATE



Dr. Clifford B. Wood, a thirty-second degree Mason of the local fraternity, will upon the arrival of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, be clothed in dignity and glory as Illustrious Potentate of the Hawaiian Temple. This has been practically decided upon, and upon his shoulders will rest the work of the formation of the new temple and its worshippers.

The coming of the caravan of Mystic Shriner, which will rest its dromedaries in the Paradise city of Honolulu and the Imperial Potentate of the Hawaiian Temple, will be an event which will not only exceed the famous pilgrimages of Mahomet, the prophet and seer of the Nobles, more mysterious will be their first visit when it is understood that the caravan may first pitch its tent within the smoking crater of Kilauea, Hawaii, and there dedicate unto "mormonism, laughter and Allah" the Hawaiian Temple of Mystic Shriner. The motto of the Shriner the world over is:

"Gold that buys health can never be spent."

Nor hours laid out in harmless amusement."

This will be the keynote of the functions to be held in Honolulu upon the arrival of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The entertainment of the local Masons will be as lavish as they can afford, although it is understood that the visiting Nobles will do their part.

At last accounts it was the intention of the Shriner to sell 23 tickets for passage on the Zealandia, which has been chartered for the trip to Honolulu and return. So much pressure is being exerted by the Shriner in the East that it is possible a second steamer will also be chartered. Expense is not thought of among the red-fuzzed Masons and Knights Templar. It is an understood fact that to be-

come a Shriner the Mason must be a man of means, for the Shriner's coffers are not supposed to retain any of the gold that pours into them.

Whereas the Masonic lodges hold their funds for charitable purposes, the Shriner spend all they can take into the organization. In other words, to use the expression of Dr. Wood, the "Shriner's society is the social organization of the Masons and Knights Templar, and acts as a safety valve."

The gathering that is arranging to come to Honolulu will be a notable one. The Imperial Potentate, Lou B. Windsor of Reed City, Michigan, will head the caravan of Nobles and will dedicate the temple amid the fires of Kilauea. With the Nobles will come their families. It is possible the steamships may so direct from San Francisco to Hilo and visit the volcano before coming here.

The local Masons do not believe that the Shriner will arrive in Honolulu before New Year's Day, as the Imperial Potentate has stated he cannot leave until December or January next. By that time it is believed that sufficient accommodations will be ready for their use.

It was through the Islam Temple of San Francisco that the local Shriner obtained their charter and at first expected the Illustrious Potentate of the Temple to perform the dedication ceremony here, until the Imperial Potentate signified his intention of joining the pilgrimage. Hundreds of friends of the Shriner are expected to visit Honolulu during their stay, using the regular passenger steamships in their travels.

Dr. Wood says they have counted on about twenty Masons and Knights Templar being inducted into the fee, as they themselves wished to have their share of fun out of the many others eligible to become Shriner. The pressure has been too great, however, and a much larger number may be made sport of at the hands of the visitors. Knights Templar and thirty-second degree Masons only are eligible to belong to this organization.

MISSIONARIES WHO WILL COME HERE

Woman's Board Will Entertain Workers From China.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions took place yesterday afternoon at Central Union Church. There was a large attendance and the business of the meeting was of considerable importance to Christian workers.

The ladies decided to prepare an entertainment for any refugee missionaries from China who may be passengers aboard the Hongkong Maru which is expected on Saturday. They have received information that many of the missionaries preferred returning to their homes on the Mainland rather than burden the missionaries in Japan by their presence. A committee was appointed to make whatever preparations are necessary to give them a fitting welcome.

A relief sum of \$50 was appropriated to assist those missionaries who may be in need of ready money, but at all events the amount will be used for their benefit. An appropriation of \$25 for the relief of the famine stricken ones in India was made and the amount forwarded to the relief bureau in India.

A paper prepared by Mrs. Bishop on the life of the Rev. William Richards, one of the early missionary workers of Hawaii, was read. Miss Talcott reported on the Japanese missionary labors performed amongst the Japanese colony of Honolulu. She also gave some interesting items from a letter relating to some of the missionaries well known to Honolulu who were in China at the outbreak of the Boxer movement. Among these are Mr. Porter and his sister who are reported alive in Japan at present. Information was also given that there were forty others who had escaped and were now domiciled at Kobe school.

Mrs. B. E. Dillingham who recently returned from a long visit on the Mainland gave a brief account of the various missionary meetings she had visited while away, four of them being great events.

Mrs. C. M. Hyde presided at the meeting.

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.
During the Civil War, as well as in our late war with Spain, dysentery was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Dr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa. is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Jensen, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

A POLICE SAMPSON.

Palanapa Handles Men as if They Were Demijohns.

Police officer Palanapa last night brought in two Spaniards who were noisy on the street. When he arrested the noisier of the two the man's companion assaulted the officer. Palanapa immediately took one in each hand and dragged them to the station where they were charged with drunkenness.

Palanapa has the reputation of being one of the strongest men on the force, although one of the youngest, and only a few nights ago tackled a crowd of six fighters singlehanded and brought three of them to the station house without assistance.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents. AGENTS FOR THE Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd. HONOLULU.

AGENTS FOR THE Lancashire Insurance Company. CAPITAL, £3,000,000. Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162. Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses. Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

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Capital Frs 10,000,000.00 Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollectible Premiums 25,923,134.16 Frs 35,923,134.16 Fire insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

THE VON-HAMM YOUNG CO., LIMITED.

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Down Again

In prices in the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

A COUGH CURED

If this could be said of all cough medicines there would be no need to study a new formula.

Many however bring about a certain amount of relief and many more claim to cure, but effect none.

Cummins' Cough Cure

has never failed to cure. In its manufacture no attempt has been made to cheapen its cost by the use of inferior qualities of medicine.

We believe this is the reason for its success.

25 and 50 cents.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

TRADE MARK.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOMMENDATION OF THIS BALM OF ANISEED, IS THE MOST COMFORTING IN ALLEVIATING AND CURE OF THE COUGH.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS. "The Dearest of Wives, my dear wife, I was ailed to try the Balm of Aniseed; I did, and have found it a great relief. It is most comforting in alleviating and curing strength to the voice."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH BOTTLE.

Refuse Imitations. ESTABLISHED 1834. SQUATERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH, POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED. FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c. SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND FARMERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND PACIFIC ISLANDS. BOTTLES 1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HONOLULU DRUG CO.

GEOLOGY OF OAHU ISLAND

Review of Hitchcock's Pamphlet.

NOTES BY SERENO BISHOP

An Interesting Treatise on the Formation of the Land We Live in.

In the Friend, Dr. Sereno Bishop reviews most intelligently a pamphlet entitled the "Geology of Oahu," which is a report of geological observations and conclusions respecting the Island of Oahu, made by Professor Charles H. Hitchcock, LL.D., including three pages of "Notes on the Tertiary Geology of Oahu," by W. H. Dall. Although the geology of this island has been extensively discussed before, by Prof. J. D. Dana, by Prof. W. T. Brigham, by W. Lowthian Green, by Capt. C. E. Dutton, by Messrs. W. D. Alexander, A. B. Lyons and Walter Maxwell, yet Dr. Hitchcock's work constitutes a valuable manual of the subject, with important additions to previous knowledge, says Dr. Bishop. Besides observations made during two previous visits, Dr. Hitchcock in 1888-89, carefully inspected a great number of locations, especially along the line of the Oahu railway, the Nuuanu Pali, and the series of secondary craters along the coast.

A leading place is given to the original separation of Oahu into two islands now represented by the Kaala range, and the Koolau range. The former is much older than the other, as evidenced in many ways. Volcanic activity had perhaps ceased on Kaala, before the Koolau mountain had been built up by its eruptions much above the surface of the ocean. Dr. Hitchcock develops the fact pointed out by Dana, that enormous outflows of lava from the northern half of Koolau mountain flowed and built up the broad plateau between Ewa and Waiialua. The already deeply eroded canyons of the Kaala range were invaded by this plateau of lava, and their lower parts buried therein. Similar elevated plains have been built up by like means in Waimanalo, between Maunakea and Kohala mountains, also between Maunakea and Maunaloa. One may conjecture that before the deep subsidence of Oahu the Waiialua plateau was as high as Waimanalo, although now 1,700 feet lower.

Dr. Hitchcock adopts the now generally accepted conclusion that Dr. Dana was in error in believing that great Kanoehe amphitheater to be the remains of an ancient caldera or crater. The vast Koolau precipice from Nuuanu Pali to Waiakane is not the effect of a fault or breakdown, but is entirely produced by atmospheric erosion or weathering. The prevailing and heaviest rainstorms were from the north-east, resulting in vastly greater erosion on that side of the range. A similar result is conspicuous on the west side of the Kaala range, and from a like cause. There the east side of the mountain was protected by the Koolau range from the easterly rains, and the heaviest rainstorms came from the west, and wore down that side of the mountain even more completely than in Koolau.

On page 30, Dr. Hitchcock briefly discusses the limestone bluff at Kahuku, already considered by Dr. Dana in his "Characteristics of Volcanoes." This remarkable bluff, he says, "consists of coral rock up to 60 feet, capped by a thin calcareous sand now firmly consolidated, which may extend inland to a height of 250 feet." Here we must contradict the eminent geologist by denying that any part of the bluff "consists of coral rock," although traces of corals exist, owing to its long submergence. The bluff is composed from top to bottom of the same laminated loose sandstone which pervades the ancient and massive sand-dunes between Kahuku and Laie. Those dunes were hills of brown sand which had been accumulating for ages by reason of the force of the trade wind sweeping around and over the low angle of the Kahuku mountain. Their sands had become gradually cemented by percolating rainwater into a fragile laminated sandstone. This sort of sandstone, which abounds between Kahuku and Waiialua, on Maui, is to be distinguished from the very hard and compact marine sandstone which takes a fine polish. The latter is cemented by sea water underneath deep sand beaches, and is composed entirely of hard fragments of sea shells.

Captain Dutton failed to distinguish apart these marine and subaerial sandstones, and thus betrayed into the enormous blunder of imputing the Waiialua and Waiakane sandstones to a former period of submergence, whereas they are obviously formed above water, and that district was plainly never subjected to marine action. Off the Laie shore are a peninsula and an island which are mainly composed of the same fragile laminated sandstone, but this has become hardened by a later submergence. The land had evidently sunk after the sand-dunes were created, but again emerged with the elevation of the coral reefs all around the island.

Dr. Hitchcock made special inspection of most of the secondary craters fringing the coast of Oahu, which belong to a comparatively recent period. He visited each of the five craters of the Laeoa group, which are located on the Ewa and Oahu plantations, and whose widespread ejections of ashes, now decomposed, constitute the exceptional richness of the soil which yields such unprecedented crops of sugar. Like the Kaala mountain, on whose flanks they rest, these cones are much older than the Honolulu series from Salt Lake to Koko Head, whose soft tuffs are only partially eroded. Dr. Hitchcock, however, seems to impute a greater age to the latter, apparently misled by Dall's erroneous assignment of Diamond Head to the Tertiary period.

With that conclusion of W. H. Dall we are strenuously at variance. He thinks that Diamond Head was thrown up in the very ancient Pliocene period. He tries to make out that the Achatinidae (land shells) imbedded in the breccia at the foot of Diamond Head are ancient types, whereas the expert J. F. Quinn found no essential differ-



Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, published at New York on July 19, 1899.

THE WEEK.—Raws advanced 1-16. Refined advanced 10. Net cash quotations are: Muscovados, 4.30; Centrifugals, 4.80; Granulated, 5.50. Receipts, 31,500 tons. Shipments, 4,000 tons. Total port in four ports, 13,923 tons, against 15,432 tons last week, and 24,257 tons for same week, 1898. Aloha to the United States from all countries, estimated, 100,000 tons, against 100,000 tons last year. Best sugar quotations, cost and freight, 12.50 per cwt. for 88 degree analysis. First marks: German Granulated, f. o. b. Hamburg, 12.30, equal to 5.30, New York, duty paid.

Spot Europe (Granulated).—The demand is fair and the supply increased. Russian Crystals, 5.30; fine Austrian, 5.50; Dutch, 5.50 asked. For import, Dutch Granulated, August shipment, 15.00, c. and f., equal to 5.50, duty paid. Fine Austrian Granulated for July-August shipment closed out.

This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 170,023 tons, against 182,052 tons last week and 233,557 tons last year, a decrease of 12,029 tons under last year.

STATISTICS BY SPECIAL CABLES.—Cuba.—The six principal ports: Receipts, 1,200; exports, 4,200; stock, 24,000 tons, against 51,000 tons last year; two centrals grinding against none last year.

Europe.—Stocks in Europe, 82,000 tons, against 1,007,000 tons last week, and 1,007,000 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 1,029,023 tons, against 1,279,053 tons last week, and 1,402,080 tons last year at the same uneven dates and 1,410,000 tons, at even date of July 1st last year. The deficiency of stock is 340,057 tons, against a deficiency of 325,724 tons last week, and an excess of 55,023 tons December 28th, 1898.

RAWS.—A continuance of the remarkably favorable conditions in the sugar world for high prices for sugar caused a further rise of 1-16 per pound to be paid this week. All available sugars at this price were readily taken and at the close sellers are holding for 1-16 further advance, with fair prospect of obtaining it. The receipts fell off 1,000 tons from the previous week, which is a hint to sellers to remain firm.

New Java sugars of June shipment and low cost will begin to arrive in moderate quantities only during August, as preparations are making for an early Louisiana cane and Michigan beet sugar crop in September. These crops may not be marketed at present prices unless the extraordinary conditions of the trade continue in full force, which is no likely. For the present, however, all the prospects are favorable for full maintenance of prices, and even further improvement during the next six or eight weeks as the available supply, meanwhile, is uncomfortably small. By the middle of September, however, large receipts of Java sugars may be expected and the winners will experience some relief.

REFINED.—Following the rise in raw a 10c per 100 pounds advance in refined was made, and even at this advance, which brings the difference between raws and refined to 1,000 per pound, the demand is but slightly cooled. There is a free chance for refined until the domestic crop of sugar appears late in September, and buyers will no doubt be protected in prices until then. 1.00 is not the largest difference known in the trade; the difference has occasionally been 1.20c per 100 pounds. However, at 1.00c it may be well to begin to use some caution in purchases beyond September. Orders are taken at present prices for delivery up to August 31st. The American refinery's shipments are delayed about three weeks, while Howells' and Arbuckle's deliveries are behind about one week. Soft grades, Nos. 5 to 10, are shaded 15 points. Market closes strong with upward tendency.

SUGAR IN WALL STREET.—The bull pool marked sugar up to 212 1/2 on favorable combination of a good general market and good sugar trade conditions. It is not well to have over confidence, however. The right people are not in the movement perhaps and before November it may be bought much lower. Refiners are making "hay while the sun shines," but it is not to be expected that Louisiana and beet sugar interests will participate in present scale of profits when they begin marketing in September. Sugar stock closed at 212 1/2, and should continue strong under present influences until the bull pool liquidates. Six per cent dividends is doubtless the rate for this year, say equal 5 per cent at 120.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS. Attorney J. M. Vivas suffered a severe stroke of paralysis on Friday and he is now at the Honolulu Sanitarium in a very serious condition. Some time ago Mr. Vivas had a slight attack of paralysis, from which he thought he had entirely recovered. It affected the right side only the muscles of the face being particularly troublesome. But on Friday Mr. Vivas suffered another stroke while on the streets and so serious did his condition seem at the outset that his recovery was despaired of. He was taken to his house first and later to the sanitarium, where he has since been. Under the care of the physicians there Mr. Vivas improved somewhat and his condition yesterday was much more favorable although his right side is almost entirely paralyzed.

Mr. Vivas is one of the best known Portuguese in the city. He is an old resident having come to the islands with the first of the Portuguese colony. He has been prominent among his people always. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1884, was for some time Portuguese interpreter for the courts and has held other public positions.

ITCHING PILES. From the Melbourne Age. Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoids, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; lives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states: For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Plan for Labor Day. There will be a meeting of the mechanics and laboring men of the city in the Flimber's hall on Port and Heretania streets tomorrow evening for the purpose of discussing plans for the celebration of Labor Day, September 3rd. All who are interested are requested to attend as it is intended to make the celebration one of the biggest that has ever been held here.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Honolulu, South & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Mrs. Sanford B. Hale was among the King's daughters for Hawaii, and will join the Governor for Kona.

SKIN TORTURES

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purifier of eczema. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disgusting, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, and pimply skin and scalp humors with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.



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Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or excessive perspiration, in the form of washes for delicate weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower waters. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting, and humbling skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: L. J. B. L. Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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HEARS AND SCISSORS, also a fine line of K. K. POCKET KNIVES. All Keen Kutter goods are guaranteed by the makers and we replace any defective article in this line if same is returned to us.

Chisels, Gouges, Bits, Tin Snips and lots of other tools in the Keen Kutter line will interest you in price and quality.

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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

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GUANO, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance companies 107,650,000

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure all cases of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, neuralgia, etc., and all other ailments of the bowels. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

